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Bakhtar News Agency

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YESTERDAY:

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 Sun sets today at 6-39 p.m.
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KABUL TIMES

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 Near Shahi Pul; Kabul Hotel; Blue Mosque, Shar-e-Naw; Khyber Restaurant; International Club; Pamir Cinema; Opposite Ariana Afghan Airlines.

U.S.A. TO SET OFF POWERFUL H-BOMB IN JUNE

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The U.S.A. has announced that it will set off three high altitude nuclear explosions over the Johnston Island area in the Pacific in June or July.

U.S. X-15 Rocket Plane Sets New Record

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, May 1, (Reuter).—An X-15 rocket plane yesterday zoomed to a record height of more than 48 miles, seven miles higher than the old mark.

The needle-nosed plane headed up at 38 degrees at 3,650 miles an hour after being dropped from under the wing of a B-52 bomber.

At the peak of his climb, on the fringes of space, Pilot Joe Walker performed test manoeuvres and then brought the plane back to earth in a shallow dive.

Walker told reporters after landing: "The success of yesterday's flight means there is no question that we can put a winged vehicle in orbit and land it as I did today."

Some instruments showed that he had reached a height of 255,000 feet.

Mr. Walker described his brief weightlessness as "a very pleasant sensation."

"You're rid of that fellow with his foot on your chest," he said, explaining that he meant gravity, which had increased to four times normal for him during the climb, and five times normal during his descent.

"I could take orbit with no strain at all," the NASA pilot said.

Walker was weightless for two minutes during his flight, and air friction charred the black paint on the plane. But the refrigerated suit and cockpit kept the pilot comfortable.

U.N. Welcomes Titov

NEW YORK, May 1, (DPA).—The United Nations organization yesterday welcomed the Soviet astronaut Gherman Titov, with the same warmth that it had extended a few weeks ago to the U.S. astronaut, John Glenn.

Titov, accompanied by his young wife, first called on the U.N. Secretary-General, U Thant, in the 38th story of the U.N. building. He also had a 45 minutes meeting with members of the U.N. Space Committee and of the Security Council.

Deafening applause greeted Titov when, accompanied by the Under-Secretary, Mr. M. Kiseley and members of the Soviet delegation led by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Morosov, he entered the packed hall of the Economic and Social Council.

The biggest explosion will be a hydrogen bomb in the megaton range equivalent to one million tons of T.N.T.

The bomb will be detonated at the height of about 500 miles.

The American Atomic Energy Commission making the announcement about the high altitude test said public notice would be given about four days in advance of each detonation.

It stated that the object of this high altitude test is to determine whether or not the U.S.A. can perfect an anti-missile defence programme.

It is expected that the explosion will black out radio communications over a wide area for several hours. The biggest blast is expected to produce a vast arch of light which may be visible more than 3,000 miles away.

The blast may also destroy the inner layer of the belt of radiation that surrounds the earth.

Soviet Defence Preparations Stressed

MALINOVSKY'S MAY DAY ORDER

MOSCOW, May 1, (Reuter).—Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, Soviet Defence Minister, who will review Moscow's military parade later today, issued a May Day order stressing Soviet defence preparations.

According to Tass he said that the Soviet Government was taking into account the growing military danger from outside.

While trying to achieve complete disarmament, the Soviet Government was "equipping the Army and Navy with up-to-date material and weapons...to offer a devastating rebuff to the aggressor," the Minister said.

'HUMAN AVALANCHE' FLOODING ASIAN AND AFRICAN CITIES

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—A "human avalanche" is flooding into the cities of Africa, Asia and Latin America from under-developed rural areas causing one of the world's biggest social problems, a U.N. delegate said in New York yesterday.

Senhor Vianna Moog, of Brazil, retiring Chairman of the U.N. Social Commission, called for urgent land reforms to cushion the problems of "urbanization."

In his opening statement to the Social Commission's 14th session,



Mr. Sixten Heppling (left), Resident Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in Kabul, and Mr. Dudley Marsack, the outgoing acting chief of U.N.T.A.B., (right) at a reception given in their honour by the Ministry of Planning in Kabul on Monday (Report on back page).

'Grave Situation' in S. Rhodesia

U.N. Committee Suggests Fresh Debate

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—The UN Assembly Sub-Committee which had talks in London earlier this month on the Southern Rhodesia question yesterday recommended that the situation in the colony should be debated anew at the resumed session of the Assembly in June.

The six-member group, whose report to its parent Special Committee on Colonialism was made public yesterday, added the provision that the renewed discussion should be held "in the absence of favourable developments" in the colony. It said the situation there appeared "to be of great urgency and gravity."

It expressed the hope that Britain would "earnestly reconsider the situation in Southern Rhodesia with a view to devising a constitution acceptable to the overwhelming majority of its population."

If there was "no genuine attempt to revise the policies and procedures adopted hitherto, the Sub-Committee feels that a mood of desperation may set in which might lead to serious conflict and violence, whose repercussions might not be limited to Southern

(Contd. on page 4)

Lenin Peace Prize For Picasso And Nkrumah

MOSCOW, May 1, (Reuter).—Pablo Picasso was yesterday awarded a Lenin peace prize for the second time, and a similar award went to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Academician Dmitry Skobeltsyn, Chairman of the Awards Committee, described Picasso who was 80 last October—as "the famous French artist and outstanding humanist" and said his art was a weapon against fascism.

Skobeltsyn called Dr. Nkrumah as "a courageous and staunch fighter for peace" who "consistently upholds the principles of peaceful co-existence."

HIS MAJESTY BEGINS THIRD LAP OF TOUR

HERAT, May 1.—After a day's rest in Owbi, His Majesty the King started the third lap of his tour to inspect Ghorat district.

On his way His Majesty paid homage to the shrine of Sultan Mawdood Chishti and inspected the historic relics in the area. His Majesty spent the night at Sher Khaj.

On Sunday His Majesty stayed in Owbi and attended a reception given in his honour by Haji Mohammed Hashim Hussain Zadah, a merchant of Herat.

Tonga Strike In Peshawar

UNION LEADER ARRESTED

KABUL, May 1.—The Government of Pakistan has arrested Mr. Murselain, the President of the Peshawar Tonga-drivers' Union.

Mr. Murselain had headed a general strike called by the tonga-drivers of the city in protest against the policies of the Pakistani Government.

A number of tonga-drivers have been beaten by the Pakistani police, the report adds.

GIRL DIES OF BURNS

KABUL, May 1.—Noria, 10-year-old daughter of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad died here on Sunday of burns.

It was stated that while she was pouring kerosene into a burning stove her cloth caught fire accidentally. She was removed to hospital where she succumbed to her burn injuries.

Central Health Laboratory

FOUNDATION LAID

KABUL, May 1.—The foundation-stone of a central health laboratory was laid yesterday morning near Avicenna Hospital by Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Public Health.

Dr. Abdul Rahim, in his speech, said that the laboratory would be completed soon.

The laboratory will have various branches, such as bio-chemistry, serology, haematology, bacteriology and parasitology.

NO CHINESE FORCES IN S. VIET NAM

WASHINGTON, May 1, (Reuter).—A U.S. Defence Department spokesman said yesterday there were no indication that forces of the People's Republic of China had entered South Viet Nam.

He added in reply to questions that there was no clear evidence that Chinese forces were in North Viet Nam in any substantial numbers, although small groups of Chinese technicians and trade missions had been travelling in and out of that area for some time.

Dr. Victor Hoo, U.N. Acting Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, said land reform was one of the programmes included in the framework of the U.N. development decade. Measures must also be taken towards the elimination of illiteracy, hunger and disease.

Mr. Moog was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. J.W. Willard of Canada. Mr. Bashir el Bakri, of Sudan, was elected first Vice-Chairman.

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It looks as though Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Prime Minister is still living in a dark age though he blames the people of what was once called by the colonial Powers the dark continent of being backward. He has once again opposed the freedom movement in Africa where Portugal still holds large areas under its domination.

In an interview published in an American magazine, the Portuguese Prime Minister has said that the African countries have proved themselves "incapable of solving real problems." By making this statement, Dr. Salazar has given yet another proof of the outdated colonial policy of his Government to which it is still clinging.

It was felt that Goa's liberation by India will shake him up. But, unfortunately, the policy of suppression of the freedom forces that the Portuguese Government has been following in the rest of its colonies, and specially Angola, where a large-scale nationalist campaign is in full swing, shows that it is not going to wake up to the reality of the situation until all its colonies liberate themselves.

To say that the newly independent countries in Africa are "incapable" of solving "real problems" (of course, one must know what Dr. Salazar means by saying "real problems") would only mean that these States are not striving for the improvement of their lot which in fact only resulted from the long colonial rule.

Dr. Salazar's statement itself, if analysed from this point of view, cannot conform to reality. It is a pity that the Portuguese Prime Minister should be unable to see the reality of the situation by refusing to move with the times.

Rahabilitation Of Helmand Valley THE PRESS AND

PART II

By M. FARHANG

The development of the Helmand and the Arghandab Valleys has been under way for about 16 years. The volume of construction work already completed under this project is tremendous for a country like Afghanistan. The flow of the water in both rivers has been regulated and brought under control with the construction of two large storage dams, one on the Helmand at Kajaki and another on the Arghandab at Dahla. Extensive irrigation canals have been built to bring a regular supply of water to the large sector of lands. The most important of these canals are the Boghra and Darweshan on the Helmand and Zahir Shahi and Tarnak on the Arghandab. Potential Created.

As a result of these works the flow of water in both rivers has been regulated and the danger of flood and drought which previously caused much damage to the crops has been almost completely eliminated. Besides that the new canals has brought water to large tracts of land which as a result of the destruction of old irrigation facilities have been laying fallow for many centuries. On the other hand the new dams and canals have created a large potential of electricity which, when developed properly could play an effective role in the general

produced both from Kajaki and Dahla dams at a comparatively low cost, because the storage dams, which account for the larger part of investment in such projects, have already been built. On the other hand the development of industries and some other branches of economy in such centres as Kandahar depends entirely on the availability of power. Hence, this is urgency for the construction of the Dahla Power House which is projected in the second Plan. The same applies also to the Kajaki. Although the existing requirements are not as clearly visible in this case as in the case of Dahla, it can be safely stated that by the time this project is completed (which may take the period of one five year Plan) the needs for power created under the impact of the general development of the area will more than justify its construction.

It can be stated in conclusion, that the work already carried out in the Valleys of Helmand and Arghandab has opened the way for the rehabilitation of these ancient lands to their former prosperity. But the task is still incomplete and its completion depends on further effort and more investment without which the project may never take its place in the general pattern of the development of the country.

AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Daily Anis of yesterday carried an editorial entitled 'Report by the U.N. Committee on the Study of Conditions in Colonial Territories is Noticeable'.

The fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the U.N. General Assembly took a firm step to root out colonialism and appointed a committee to study that question, says the editor.

The Committee, after studying the related reports, undertook a series of visits to the areas under colonialism. As it can be seen, continues the editor, large areas in Asia and Africa are still under colonial rule. This necessitates further co-operation on the part of the Colonial Powers involved to implement all the U.N. decisions.

Contrary to expectations of the peace-loving nations of the world, Portugal instead of paying attention to the decisions of the world body is sending more and more troops to Angola. Holland is strengthening its military position in West Irian. Racial discrimination is being practised in South Africa. In Rhodesia and Nyasaland the interest of Africans, who are the real owners of those territories, are being undermined as against colonial interests.

All these, concludes the editor, are being done much to the dissatisfaction of the peace-loving people of the world.

Radio

The latest developments in Bengal and the forced resignation of Mr. Ibrahim, the Minister of Law, a Bengali, as also President Ayub request to General Azam Khan to resign from his post as East Pakistan Governor clearly indicate the shaky position of the Pakistani dictator.

The appointment of General Azam Khan as the Governor of East Bengal was not an ordinary thing, because the Pakistani Government used it for propaganda purposes. The presence of General Azam Khan in Dacca was patronized by the Pakistani Government as if a Pakhtun was administering Bengal.

The Pakistani Government was using the position of General Azam Khan to strengthen its illegal influence in Pakhtunistan in the sense that the people of Pakhtunistan should be proud of being able to reach high positions in Pakistan.

It was for this reason that General Ayub replaced the former East Pakistan Governor by another Pakhtun, Mr. Ghulam Farouk. As a matter of fact all these developments exclusively show President Ayub's failure in his intrigues. One of the Bengalis, Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim, who was a Cabinet member, was forced to resign. His duties were assigned to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Manzur Kadir, who is Punjab.

The Pakistani Government announced that his resignation was jumped into it he caught hold due to ill-health while Mr. Ibrahim himself stated that he will police: "Well, gentlemen, you carry on your activities as a lawyer, dead man seems to be alive; I find now that he has grown horns too."

TUESDAY

First English Programme: 3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-5 GMT on 31 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:10; Music 3:10-3:30; Commentary 3:30-3:45; Music 3:45-3:55; article on Pakhtunistan "3-16-3-20"; Music 3:55-4:00. Second English Programme: 4:30-5:00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT on 19 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme: 6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metre in the Medium Wave. Third English Programme: 6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40; commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Men who made history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme: 10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Arabic Programme: 10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. French Programme: 11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English Programme, and also in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French Programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6.30 p.m.



WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

- Mazar-Kabul: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30. Beirut-Kabul: Dep. 24-15 Arr. 15-00. Delhi-Kabul: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 12-40. DEPARTURES: Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 13-45 Arr. 15-45. Kabul-Mazar: Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

AEROFLOT

- ARRIVALS: Kabul-Moscow: Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-55. T. M. A. ARRIVALS: From Beirut and Europe to Kabul via Tehran at 12-00.



- Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122. Police ... 20607-21122. Traffic ... 20159-24041. Airport ... 22318. Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



- Hashami: Phone No. 20589. Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575. Shafa: Phone No. 20536. Latif: Phone No. 23972. Story: Phone No. 20496.



Workers busy at the Shakir ceramics factory in Kabul.

Communications Targets Fulfilled During First 5-Year Plan

The Ministry of Communications successfully fulfilled the various targets set forth in the Government's First Five Year Development Plan. The following is a resume of the Ministry's accomplishments. (1) Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif line: This 400 Kms. line for carrier telephony has been completed and very recently with repeater stations at Kabul, Bolola, Pule-Khumri and Mazar-e-Sharif at a cost of 13,054,250 Afghanis. (2) Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif line: This 400 Kms. long line now connects the country and the post office. Work on this carrier tele- project of 184 kilometres is in progress. (3) Puli-Khumri-Kunduz: A 50 Kms. long line now connects Pul-e-Khumri, Baghlan and Kunduz. The frequency of mail has been doubled to all important points in the country and the post offices have been equipped to improve the service to the public on a greater scale. The Ministry of Communications lacked adequate trained personnel to shoulder the new requirements of the Plan. It, however, managed to train a total of 262 telephonists within the country as well as abroad.

New wireless receiving sets were put in operation to cope with the ever increasing flow of communications to Afghanistan's capital from all over the globe. A new teletypewriter service has also been established and students have been given the necessary training to operate and maintain the equipment. Moreover, a complete telephoto installation has been erected in Kabul and technicians trained for its proper maintenance. The transmitting and receiving of photographs to and from Europe, America and Asia can be now readily accomplished. The Ministry of Communications also installed a number of radio telegraph stations in certain outlying points like Shindand, Shiberghan, Kizil Kala, Ghorat and Taluqan which lacked such facilities.

Expansion of the existing telephone network in Kabul is at hand. Before the implementation of the First Plan, Kabul had an automatic telephone exchange station with a 700-line capacity. The first and second years of the Plan saw this supplemented by another 5,000 lines. The equipment has a ceiling capacity of 20,000 lines, which will be utilized in the next five-year plans. The building and equipment has cost the Ministry about 22 million Afghanis. During the course of the Plan, a total of 55 switch boards with an aggregate capacity of 7,491 lines were purchased by the Ministry of Communications and put in use.

Postal Facilities During the Plan, 90 post offices were opened in various districts and the post office box facilities were considerably increased. The Ministry issued 150 varieties of stamps and stepped nor but the attainment of the (1) Kabul-Kandahar line: A new postage stamp in foreign right for self-determination.

CHRONIC DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMIN

HAMBURG, Apr. 30, (DPA).—Alarming reports from Asia, Africa, the West Indies and South America have shown that the majority of the world's population is suffering from a chronic deficiency of Albumin, or, to give it its more commonly known name, protein.

A conspicuous aspect of this situation is that although this lack of biologically important albumin in the nutrition of developing countries is regularly mentioned in World Health Organization (WHO) reports, it has hardly occurred to anybody to do anything about exploiting existing possibilities.

A growing body of opinion in West Germany takes the view that before industrializing developing countries efforts should be made to abolish hunger and raise the standard of health in Africa and Asia. They say that the thousands of millions of West German marks set aside for development could be used mainly for doctors, hospitals and food production rather than for weapons, palaces or ambitious industrial projects.

Nutrition experts have proved clearly in the field of albumin research that human growth, well-being and maintenance of good health are impossible without regular supplies of albumin.

Size, weight and expectation of human life are directly connected with a person's albumin consumption. In Australia an average daily albumin consumption of 113 grammes results in an average height 172 centimetres and body weight of 77.2 kilogrammes. Expectation of life was put at 65 years.

In India on the other hand the average daily albumin consumption is only 61 grammes. The average height is 161 centimetres, weight 50 kilogrammes and life expectation only 37 years.

All albumins are composed of about 25 amino acids of which eight to ten must enter the human organism if it is to produce its own albumin. The biological value of an albumin food depends decisively upon how many vital amino acids it contains.

Grain albumin for instance contains only 35% amino acids, whereas albumin from muscles and animal organs contains 50 per cent. Biologically, animal albumins are therefore obviously much more beneficial than vegetable albumins.

An adequate meat diet would ensure the necessary supplies of albumin, but precisely this is impossible in developing countries. This is where the chemists have stepped in and made some important discoveries, one of which is that it is possible to increase by 100% the biological value of the cheaper vegetable albumin and thus bring it up to the level of expensive animal albumin.

All types of grain lack in particular lysin, a vital amino acid. Countless experiments proved that the daily addition of 0.4 grammes of lysin to bread brought the level of bread albumin up to that of dried meat.

The per capita consumption of bread per annum in the U.S.A. is about 54 kilogrammes, which corresponds to an albumin quantity of 4,680 grammes or 24 kilogrammes of meat, 132 litres of milk or 660 eggs.

The addition of lysin would increase the albumin value to such an extent that 54 kilogrammes of (Contd. on page 4)

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BRITAIN AND USSR CLASH IN UN OVER N. RHODESIA

NEW YORK, May 2.—At the United Nations Special Committee on Colonialism yesterday Britain and the Soviet Union clashed over the question of the future of Northern Rhodesia.

His Majesty

Cancels

Ghorat Tour

HERAT, May 2.—A report from the Royal Residence in Herat states that His Majesty cancelled his trip to Ghorat District owing to breaches on the roads as a result of heavy rain.

His Majesty left Sher Khaj yesterday morning and returned to Herat arriving in the city at 7 p.m. His Majesty spent the night at the Royal Residence in Herat.

U.S.S.R. May Send

Up More Men Into Space This Year

WASHINGTON, May 2, (UPI).—One of the Soviet Union's leading space scientists said yesterday the Soviet Union will launch more cosmonauts into Orbit this year.

The scientist, Academician A. A. Blaganravov, also said the Soviet Union expects to put up its first weather satellite this year.

Mr. Blaganravov gave a report on Soviet space science at the Third International Space Science Symposium being sponsored here by the World Committee on Space Research (COSPAR).

Mr. Blaganravov is one of the Vice-Presidents of COSPAR. The other is Dr. Richard W. Porter of the U.S. Space programme that this country hopes all nations will co-operate to "increase man's knowledge and bring him closer to the stars."

Blaganravov said the high points of Soviet space exploration in 1961 were the Venus probe launched on February 12, the one orbit space flight of Yuri Gagarin on April 29 the 17-orbit flight of Gherman Titov on August 6-7.

Mr. Blaganravov did not indicate the nature of the forthcoming new Soviet manned space flight. There had been speculation that the Soviet perhaps in the near future, will orbit two-man space or send a space ship on a trip around the moon.

U.S. PROFESSOR MEETS

DR. SOHAIL

KABUL, May 2.—Dr. Sohail, the President of the Press and Information Department, had a meeting yesterday morning with Mr. Jack Robinson a Professor of Journalism at Denver University, U.S.A. They discussed Press affairs.

Professor Robinson has come to Kabul to co-operate with the Journalism Department in the Faculty of Letters.

Britain strongly protested against Soviet attempts to force a vote on the issue. The Soviet delegate had tabled a resolution by the end of the year.

But the British delegate, Sir Patrick Dean, recalled that when the Committee was formed African members had suggested that as far as possible it should proceed without voting on a formal resolution. It was not reasonable, he said to put forward specific proposals.

The new Constitution for Northern Rhodesia, which is about to be put into force, had been carefully worked out over a long period.

British policy was fair he declared, and she would not be deflected from it by resolutions which she could not support.

It may be pointed out that in fact no African member has put forward a resolution; only the Soviets.

KABUL, May 2.—A glossary of economic terms has been published by the Chamber of Commerce. The book, containing 431 pages, has been compiled and translated by Mr. Mohammed Arif Ghousi. The book has been published in order to bring about uniformity in the translation and writing of professional subjects.

Titov Suggests Diplomats To Be Sent Into Space To Solve Disarmament

NEW YORK, May 1, (Reuter).—The Soviet cosmonaut, Major Gherman Titov, yesterday suggested a novel technique to hasten disarmament—to send "those diplomats... who do not want disarmament" into space.

There they could see how "small" and "beautiful" the earth is, he told a Press conference here, his first in the Western world.

Major Titov, who orbited the earth 17 times last August, said the nausea he suffered while weightless during his 25-hour flight was a "kind of sensation which resembles the first stage of sea sickness."

He said he only felt it when he turned his head or sat down after raising himself in his seat while working in the cabin of the four-ton spaceship, Vostok II.

Major Titov also confirmed that he ejected himself from the spaceship and actually landed on earth by parachute.

He said: "As far as this flight was concerned, after the ship entered the atmosphere I left the ship and went to the ground by parachute."

He said Vostok II had landed intact. Its "systems and assemblies" were undamaged and "you would only have to replenish the supplies to boost it up again."

Asked whether he felt that a

Princess Bilquis with the Bakhtar Photo. (Report on back page)

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SAYED ABBAS

KABUL, May 2.—A Memorial service for the late Sayed Abbas, the Governor of Ghazni High Commissionery, who died last Thursday, were held at Shah-do-Shamshera Congregational Mosque.

His Royal Highness Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Rector of Kabul, the Prime Minister, Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Cabinet Ministers, High ranking military and civil officials, dignitaries of Kabul City were among those who attended the service.



new graduates of the Midwifery School, Kabul, on Tuesday.—

WORLD WILL BE DARKER WITHOUT U.N., SAYS MACMILLAN

TORONTO, May 2, (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan last night said the United Nations was the "only body from which a world order might one day develop," and added: "The world without it would be a darker and less hopeful place."

He said the newly-independent nations and the Soviet Union were the two great new forces in the world. The U.N. was the forum for these new nations, even though it had been undermined by certain countries.

He referred to those who were "anxious about the outcome of negotiations we are now carrying on in Brussels with the European Economic Community."

He asked: "Is it best for us to stand aside altogether from the movement for European unity? Or it is best for us to play our full part in this development?"

"A heavy responsibility lies upon Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to find the right solution."

"But, I must add that an equal responsibility lies upon the representatives of the Six. Whatever may be the outcome, it must have a great effect for good or ill upon the future."

"We all have to ponder long and deeply before deciding where our duty lies—our duty, not just to ourselves, but the Commonwealth and to the West."

If things went right, Mr. Macmillan said, there was in the Common Market "an immense power which can be mobilized, not merely from the point of view of self-enrichment, but from the point of view of fulfilling the role which advanced communities ought to play in the world."

After referring to the Soviet Union and the newly independent nations as the two big forces which had sprung into prominence following the second World War, Mr. Macmillan stressed the vital significance of the advent of the People's Republic of China and said that the increase of po-

Pakistan Confiscates

Large Areas

In Badah Bera

KABUL, May 2.—A report from the Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan says that the Government of Pakistan recently confiscated large parts of agricultural lands of the people of Badah Bera and distributed them to Pakistani officials who have been asked to migrate to this area.

At the same time, the Government of Pakistan has fixed price of per jeerib (half an acre) of land at 300 Pakistani rupees while the actual price of these lands is more than Rs. 1,000.

Earlier the Government of Pakistan had confiscated large areas and used them for military constructions.

BIG OPIUM HAUL

IN U.S.A.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (Reuter).—British authorities and American customs agents were yesterday trying to trace an international smuggling ring said to be behind several million dollars worth of drugs seized aboard the British cruiser Belfast.

Two Chinese members of the crew are under arrest. Estimates of the value of the drugs—nearly 14 lb. of heroin and 26 lb. of opium—ranged from \$2 million to 6 million.